

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month .. DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10; Boulevard des Capucines.

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The President to the People.

Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance is printed in full this morning. In one respect it is unique among documents of its kind. Excepting a very few phrases directly applicable to the campaign, it might serve without alteration as President McKinley's regular annual message to Congress and to the country. As such, it would take high rank among the ablest and most satisfactory State papers that have dignified the official annals of this Government at the most eventful periods of our national history.

Mr. McKinley answers squarely Mr. BRYAN's challenge to a second battle on the lines of 1896. The gold standard must be maintained. The present conditions of domestic industry and foreign trade, the satisfactory state of the Government's finances and the credit of the nation are threatened now as then. The challenge comes in the platforms of the disturbers and would-be destroyers of the prosperity of capitalist and laboring man alike, and it comes in the words of the candidate who declared four years ago that though defeated he would continue the warfare just the same; the BRYAN who said in 1896:

'If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to east his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.

And this is President McKinley's reply: "We accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another, and we hope, permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith."

That issue is at the front; whatever question may be label et as "paramount," the demand for the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one is marked "immediate" in the Kansas City platform as in the Sioux Falls platform; while all the several political organizations uniting on Bryan declare that their efforts shall be unceasing until the Gold act is repealed and free silver at sixteen to one enacted in its stead.

The considerable portion of the letter devoted to the events growing out of the war with Spain will carry conviction wherever it is read. The policy of the Administration in the Philippines has been the only policy possible to an honest and patriotic Executive. Step by step the President retraces it from its inception down to to-day. There was no alliance with the Aguinaldists no promise of independence to them at any time. The only alternative was between holding the islands and turning them over to an unscrupulous coterie of Tagalog politicians and adventurers. At no time after the destruction of Montojo's fleet could we or should we have left the Philippines. Refore the Treaty of Paris was ratifled. AGUINALDO and his followers turned upon us murderously and without a shadow of ustification. Since then the duty of the Administration has been plain. No power but Congress can alienate the territory or relinquish the sovereignty acquired by the treaty which BRYAN helped to ratify. The proposition of Mr. BRYAN and others to establish a stable Government in the interest of the Tagalog insurgents, and to protect it when established, is not only a proposition to make the murderers of LAWTON and our soldiers our agents in conveying to the Filipinos the blessings of liberty and order which we have promised them, but it is also a committal to the military and naval support of an authority not our own, requiring on our part the use of an army and navy far larger than is now maintained, and involving the very essence of "militarism" in its most offensive form. The real "issue," styled "imperialism" by BRYAN, Mr. McKINLEY sums up in a single sentence:

whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines with the sovereignty and authority which enable us to guide them to regulated liberty. law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be re sponsible for the fordble and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

The unusual quality of the entire letter, with its temperately worded and calmly reasoned statement of results and purposes, will, we think, impress every reader. The tone of the letter of acceptance marks the immeasurable distance between the responsible servant of the people, who has justly earned their confidence, and the political adventurer boxing the compass of sophistical and passionate rhetoric in his frantic bid for office. The contrast we get here is not merely one of policies or political ideas or points of view regarding undisputed facts, but of individual character and personal trustworthiness.

Bicycles and Automobiles.

While many persons fond of outdoor pastimes have this year turned their attention from the bicycle to the automobile, it should not be assumed that the wheel has become friendless. A glance at the doings of the wheelmen since last April, including their runs, races and resolutions, will be sufficient to convince any one that the ranks of the cyclists have been well filled and that their wheels have not ceased to revolve

The professional riders have made the season one of repeated record-breaking. and wheelmen less ambitious to win prizes and applause have established a reputation for fairness and good conduct on the tion. Through the exercise of caution and good judgment on their part accidents have been comparatively few, probably less than a dozen of a serious nature having been reported in New York as the result of downright carelessness. This state of things, while exceedingly creditable to the wheelmen, has also served to relieve greatly

the minds of the parents of young riders. The season of 1900 will be remembered, particularly by the champions and would-

surprising, to know how many pedallers of both sexes are now anxious to wrest the aurels for long-distance road riding from Mrs. EMMA R. BAYNE, who, last month, excelled all previous performances of the sort by covering 4,500 miles within thirty days. And wheelwomen who have earned record for 1,500 miles made in July by Mrs.

JANE LINDSAY. In reviewing some of the happenings which have taken place since last January. we must not overlook the spirit of friendliness which has sprung up between cyclists needs and objects of the wheelmen and the automobilists so closely identified, chester spinners, held on Friday, it was there have been unmistakable signs of a resolved to shut down the mills in that disposition on the part of both to unite section and to abstain from buying cotton their efforts in the common interest, and especially for the general improvement While it is not probable that any such genof the country's roads. The League of eral cessation will continue for any length of further light. the cyclists and the Automobile Club of time, a considerable curtailment of English America have come to recognize the advantages to be derived from the coopera- fact must modify any view as to the future tion of the two bodies, and it is safe to say that their union would be gratifying likewise to the public at large. What the wheelmen have already accomplished unaided must be apparent to every one; and it is certain that much more might be done with | decline and may even go higher before the help of additional influence and organized resolution.

In the meantime, the cooler weather of men and the chauffeurs to enjoy their spins to the fullest extent. Between now and next one, not even Mr. BRYAN himself, can spring there will be ample time to consider what course should be followed for the of the American cotton market for the betterment of the highways.

The Wolf in the Fold

The genuinely Bryanesque story that Mr. H. H. ROGERS, President of the Ohio River Railroad, had refused to allow Mr. BRYAN's private car to be attached to a regular train on that line was just as true as lying. It was a phantom, a Bryan spook as real as imperialism or the green cheese moon. In denying the story, however, Mr. Rogers has done a service to Mr. BRYAN, whose zeal against monopolists is notorious. Mr. ROGERS recalls the fact that one of the directors of the Ohio River road, "a large stockholder of the Standard Oil Company, presided at Col. BRYAN's meeting at Parkersburg.

The name of this erring Bryanite and Octopod is the Hon. JOHNSON N. CAMDEN, and he used to be a Democratic Senator in Congress from West Virginia.

At Cambridge, Ohio, on Sept. 7, Mr. "If the workingman does not know how to vote in

der to hurt the Trusts, he should watch the Trust magnates vote and then vote the other way. We invite the doubting workingman, and n particular Mr. BRYAN, who works hard

as a farmer with a camera, to watch how the Hon. Johnson N. Camden votes. To think that this money changer and monopolist should have presided at a Bryan

Ten-Cent Cotton and Bryan.

Spot cotton, or cotton for immediate delivery, sold in this market on Saturday at 10% cents a pound as against 6 7-16 cents a pound on that day last year. The high prices for it that have prevailed during the present year, with the renewed advance thereof and the great activity in the cotton market in the last three weeks, are not only a gratifying feature of our business prosperity but serve to illuminate the cardinal principle of Bryanism, namely, that the values of commodities in this country, especially those produced upon farms, have been continuously and unduly depressed by the adoption of the gold standard Since last December we have frequently

called attention to the extraordinary con-

ditions in our cotton market. For a long

time the yearly crops of American cotton have been large. It seemed as though nothing could avert Southern planters from the habit of planting cotton to the exclusion of all other staples; while during many seasons the weather throughout the cotton belt was exceedingly favorable. As there was no such proportionate increase in the demand for the article the price of cotton necessarily decreased. At the beginning of the cotton season last year, that is, on Sept. 1, 1899, a vast store of cotton had accumulated in the warehouses of the world, forming what is known in the trade as the visible supply. For the season then beginning a further greatly increased acreage of land devoted to cotton had been planted. The weather had been apparently propitious through the summer and another bumper crop of cotton seemed inevitable. Mr. HENRY NEILL and the other agents of English importing houses here predicted a crop of over 11,000,000 bales; consequently the English consumers steadfastly declined to buy cotton in the spring and summer of last rear, save in small quantities, feeling that before the end of the year they would secure all they wanted at the lowest prices ever known. As compared with the business of the previous year, the purchases of American cotton for foreign markets fell off over \$40,000,000. But as the season went on the receipts of cotton from the plantations fell off and the surety of a large crop diminished. The Southern planters became convinced that the crop was much less than it was believed to be by the English buyers, and they "held" their cotton to a great extent. The result was a deadlock from bearskins. This but was a little west in the price of the staple, but with a continual decrease in the amount of the English visible supply of it. This went on until February, when the Liverpool brokers and the #Manchester spinners began to suspect that they, and not the Southern planters, were in the wrong. The suspicion turned to certainty as the weeks went on. A great rise in cotton resulted. beginning as usual slowly, and then proceeding more rapidly and culminating in a period of great speculation and excite- pelago. At its northern end is Cape Norment. The notable attempt and failure of Messrs. Price and McCormick in this city to run a corner in the staple is still fresh in

the public mind. At that time, after detailing the conditions then prevailing in the cotton market, we said: " If, in addition, the plant- pelago, but would take the best or most ing for the next year's crop, now not very road which entitles them to general admira- far away, should be attended with un- and keep a northerly course as nearly as favorable climatic conditions and it should otherwise become probable that another south end of the British Channel and we hear short crop of cotton would be raised, sensational prices for the staple will occur." It is therefore probable that the highest We are now bound to chronicle the fact that, in some degree, at least, this has northern continuation of this route some occurred, and that the end of it does not yet seem to be in sight. The cotton crop of farthest, or 150 miles or so, a degree 1809-1900 turns out to be only 9,439,559 bales of longitude being very short when measagainst 11,235,383 bales for 1898-99. While a ured so near the pole. very large cotton acreage was planted this be champions, for the part taken by women spring the weather attending the growing

Sept. 1 only 744,959 bales, the lowest visible supply known in a generation, and com-Sept. 1, 1899. The quantity of Amerifested a strong desire to eclipse the time year is about 11,500,000 bales. It is clear, thus, that there will be barely enough cotton "to go around" in the next twelve prices for the staple will diminish the consumption of it, and in this way what would otherwise be one of the greatest conwill be averted. At a meeting of the Manduring the remainder of the present month. manufacture is almost certain, and this price of cotton based on statistics of the cotton supply alone. Spot cotton is now selling at 10 cents a pound or over throughout the country, the highest prices seen for a decade. That these prices will not the cotton year is over seems probable. All these facts are very important to

the Southern planters, but their importance the present month will enable the wheel- to the whole country just now is in the light they throw on Bryanism. No spend more than ten minutes in a study year just ended without perceiving that the great rise in the price of cotton that has occurred has been due to the all-powerful operation of the forces of supply and demand and to those forces alone. From the fact that Mr. BRYAN's speeches were mostly addressed to Western farmers, the popular conviction of the fallacy of their arguments has been largely determined by the rise in the price of wheat and other grain products of the West; but of course if there was anything in the Bryan theory that there was not enough money in circulation and that hence prices of things bought by money were improperly depressed, the cotton market would be as sure an indication of it as the wheat market, and even surer, because the value of our country's cotton crop each year is several times that of its wheat crop. Mr. BRYAN has never seemed to lay great stress in his speeches in the South upon the low prices of the staple peculiar to that region as proving his monetary theories, largely, perhaps, because he was shrewd enough to know that the Southern people, who have so long raised cotton and bought and sold it speculatively, were themselves aware of what the sole conditions were that affected

> ts value. Ten-cent cotton is a great deal more than dollar wheat, and it is a whole barrel full of nails in the Bryan coffin.

The Nearest Approach to the Pole.

In attaining the latitude of 86 degrees 33 minutes, the sledge party of the Duke of the ABRUZZI advanced to within about 239 statute miles of the North Pole. The sledging party under command of Capt. CAGNI attained a point 21.85 statute miles nearer the pole than that reached by NAN-SEN on April 7, 1895. The Italian expedition, therefore, has not greatly surpassed NANSEN, who, on the other hand, made a long step in advance when he attained is farthest north, for he surpassed Lockwoop's record of May, 1882, by 195.50 statute miles. The four highest records, all made within the past eighteen years, are: The Duke of the ABRUZZI, 1900, 239.15 statute miles from the pole; NANSEN, 1895, 261 miles: The Fram, 1895 (during her drift after NANSEN left her), 280.55 miles; Lock-

WOOD, 1882, 456.50 miles The achievement of the Duke of the now a question only of time and money. His work is unexampled in the fact that only a year after he was reported to have reached the south coast of Franz Josef Land, over 450 miles south of the highest point he attained, he was in open water, bound for home, and the telegraph had already flashed the news of his success and his return all over the world. All other expeditions, except PARRY's, conspicuous two or more years.

It may be some weeks before we receive an adequate account of the experiences and main results of the Italian expedition. The news received from Hammerfest or Tromso of returning Arctic expeditions is invariably meagre. It was weeks after NANSEN's return had been reported before the longitude of his nearest approach to the pole was known. It is necessary, of course, to know both latitude and longitude in order to understand clearly where explorations have been made and to indicate them on the maps. The despatches do not give the longitude of the point attained by the Italian party, but one bit of information justifies an inference which is, without doubt, approximately true. The expedition, in going north, visited the stone hut in which Dr. NANSEN and Lieut JOHANNSEN lived from Aug. 26, 1895, to May 19, 1896, nine months, subsisting on bear and walrus meat and making new clothing from blankets and sleeping bags of 56 degrees east longitude, and the fact that it was visited on the northern journey makes it possible to indicate the route that was followed by the Italians on their dash for the North Pole.

A little over a year ago the expedition was at Cape Flora, south of the eightieth parallel, at the southern end of the British Channel This channel is a wide, island-free arm of the sea passing north and south through the middle of the Franz Josef Land archiway, on which stands Nansen's hut. The desire of the expedition was to reach the pole if possible. Therefore it would not make a detour of 12 degrees of longitude to the east, or 9 to the west, in order to follow a route east or west of the archidirect route through the British Channel possible. We know they started from the of them at Cape Norway, the north end. point reached by the Italians was along the 30 degrees of longitude west of Nansen's

There is no reason to believe that the expedition discovered any new lands; in the livering of records. Indeed, it crop has been if not exactly disastrous, at I that might have been possible if success-

would be interesting, and, no doubt, least bad. No one in the cotton trade now | ful sledging had been prosecuted in the prophesics a crop in the coming season unknown waters to the east or west of the greater than 10,500,000 bales. The amount archipelago. The scientific results are said of cotton in open store in the world was on to have been satisfactory. It will be interesting to compare them with those of NANSEN, whose greatest discovery on his paring with three times that quantity on brilliant journey was that the sea east and northeast of Franz Josef Land is two a dozen or more " century bars " have mani- can cotton ordinarily consumed each miles deep. Have the researches of the Italians in these waters proved that this deep sea covers the more westerly region they visited; and have they obtained months. But on the other hand, the high further evidence strengthening the conclusion reached from NANSEN's data that, owing probably to the vast predominance of water, the mean temperature, in this and the owners of automobiles. With the vulsions the cotton world has ever known part of the far north is higher than along parts of the Asian coast, in the Kara Sea and the Lena Delta, for example? These questions merely illustrate the interesting nature of some of the polar phenomena upon which, it may be hoped, the Duke the ABBUZZI'S expedition will throw

The brilliant success of the party in its main purpose, which was to reach a very high latitude, is, of course, due in part to the long experience of its predecessors, who perfected appliances for travel and methods of living and working in polar regions. The expedition cost \$200,000, about as much as either England or Germany have been able, with great effort, to raise for their Antarctic projects. It seems to have been to the advantage of the Duke that he is the scion of a royal house, for the ruling family of Italy helped him raise the large sum he needed for his equipment.

Gen. Sambo Bowles and the Crickets.

We love to see Gen. Sambo Bowles roaming once more among the meads of Agawam and full of tender pensive pastoral thought. For half a day he forgets the wrongs of the heroic AGUINALDO and the iniquities of the despot McKINLEY. He turns from the seas of blood in the Philippines and bathes his eyes, weary and sore, in the maples and the sumachs. He forgets the brown Tagals in the black cherries and the little red cherries. The next day his Springfield Republican blossoms into a sweet prose poem which any man would be the better for writing. He hears no longer the clanking of chains and the hoofbeats of the pampered jades of Asia. The grasshoppers sing to him, and there is peace in that perturbed spirit.

The "loud and strident cacophonies" of the Anti-Imperialist League vex his ear no more. He "hears through the long hours the rough purring or susurrus of the cricket in the grass." And what do they purr or susurr?

"It is a voice that accords with the temperature and says, with philosophic monotony of iteration: Why work, why worry, why contend, why rebel, why oppose, why quarrel, why query, why quibble, why inquire, why vex, why vituperate—be controlled, be onsoled, be content, be composed, be comforted, be quiet, be gentle, be generous, be steady, be strong o goes on this ceaseless song, in this constant mood. is there a lesson herein for the restless and riotous heart of man? The day brings strife, but calm coun-sels come with the night. It is an old story; and many a chapter of history has been changed from what it might have been through hours of counsel with the crickets and the s'ars-for their influence is not diverse, but correlative.

Beautiful lesson! Why can't Gen. SAMBO BOWLES remember it in Springfield? Why must he worry, contend, rebel, oppose, quarrel, quibble, vituperate? Why can't he be consoled, content, composed, comforted? Why can't he take counsel with the crickets and the stars, forget imperialism and rest his thought-bowed head among

"The goldenrods, which make the cheer of the road sides and the pastures just now; the members of the sunflower family that add to the brightness; the white wood asters; the pretty ground nut; the numerous trefoils, from the common yellow clover of the trav elled road to the melilot and the lespedeza; the rattleboxes that so delight the children-all these are living their own lives and enjoying them."

Now he is not enjoying cept in Agawam.

The Hon. CLARENCE S. DARROW of Chicago tells the Henry George Association of that town that "few live through a college education and ABRUZZI makes it more certain than ever survive the effect," and he contrasts the prizethat the attainment of the North Pole is
that the attainment of the North Pole is
advantage of the latter. Considering the love
advantage of the latter. Simpson, and some one responded with that

which he spoke in 1896 were the States which he for high northing made, were in the Arctic did not carry. He found tremendous crowds and was cheered tumultuously, but the voting made him sad. It is to be assumed that in promising to come to the East he throws away ambition and admits that the boundaries of the emy's country have not been changed. But New Jersey must have an invincible charm for him. The Octopodicide seeks the Octopus. The Octopus will be pleased and amused to meet the Octopus Slugger.

In reply to a number of correspondents w have the honor to say that the Union Reform party, which has nominated the Hon. SETE ELLIS of Ohio for President and the Hon SAMUEL P. NICHOLSON of Pennsylvania for Vice-President, consists mainly of the Hon. SAMURI, P. NICHOLSON and the Hon. SETH ELLIS; that it stands for the referendum and addendum, and that it will unite joyously with anybody who has a heart for a union of

Olney on the Duties of Citizenship

From his Letter of Aug. 14.
If one citizen may properly withhold his vote, logially all may, and all the wheels of Government be

To decline voting because practically assured that others will vote is but to give the latter an undue share of political power and to forfelt the right to omplain of any abuse of it. The obligations of citizenship are avoided, not per formed, by standing neutral in an election The voting power is a trust which calls for use and

is violated by the neglect to use. From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Sept. 7. An Advertiser reporter called at the office of the election Commissioners yesterday to ascertain if Mr. Dincy had himself done the duty he so eloquently prescribed for others. This was the result

Mr. Olney is not yet on the voting list of 1900 Mr. Olney was not on the voting list of 1899. Mr. Olney was not on the voting list of 1898. Mr. Olney was not on the voting list of 1897. Mr. Olney was not on the general voting list o

Back of this the commissioners did not have time to go, and research would be accompanied by investigation of musty volumes in the assessors' department-but there is a suspicion that Mr. Olney voted for Cleveland in 1892.

Guest's Bovine Bedroom Guest. From the London Standard.

Shortly after noon yesterday Mr. James Guest landlord of the Star inn. Harpur street, Bedford, had a remarkable experience. A bullock belonging to a reighboring butcher entered the back premises by the kitchen door and passed several children. Turning to the right the animal faced the staircase, which is of a narrow and winding character. It hen walked quietly upstairs, and at the top was met by Mrs. Guest with one of the children. She was naturally much alarmed and rushed into a side room. The bullock walked into a bedroom and smashed the furniture to stoms. Having pered through the window, which was closed, the animal jumped over the bottom of the bedstead, which was broken in two. The intuder afterward walked downstairs, without any further damage being done. The room was subsequently photographed. ing to the right the animal faced the staircase, which

Room for Not Quite All the 445,000 School

Children of the City. The boys and girls who have been having a good time all summer with no books to bother hem, will wake up to-day to find their summer dreams over. The schools in all the greater city open their doors to-day to accommodate the army of almost half a million youngsters who will appear to fill them

SCHOOL OPENS TO-DAY.

Fortunately the Board of Education is in a position to take care of more children this rear than ever before. There will be very few applicants in The Bronx and Manhattan who golian plateau, this great basin is shut in prewill not find room, while in Queens and Richmond there will be none. In Brooklyn, accommodations are lacking but the borough board is making preparations to house the surplus in temporary structures. Those who cannot be cared for in this way will have to put up with the half-day classes. It is estimated that this number will reach about 20,000. In The Bronx and Manhattan, Supt. John Jasper estimates the number of pupils in the part-time classes will not exceed 3,000, while every pupil will get attention. Last September there were 3,000 who were left out altogether.

This betterment of conditions is due to the energy which has been exerted in rushing to completion the new school buildings in the different parts of the city. Three new schools have been completed and are ready for occupancy. They are 174, at Attorney and Rivington streets, 172, on 108th and 109th streets, between First and Second avenues, and 173, 173d street and Beaumont avenue, Additions have been made at 98, Williamsbridge; 46, in 141st street, near Edgecombe avenue; 90, an annex in Tinton avenue, and the Girls' High School annex, Elm and Grand streets. These additions make room for 7,000 pupils.

On Sept. 25 two new 48-room schools in First avenue at 101st street and 104th street will be opened. On Oct. 25 the 48-room schools in First avenue at 101st street and 104th street will be opened. On Oct. 25 the 48-room schools in First avenue at 101st street and 104th street will be ready and on will not find room, while in Queens and Rich-

On Sept. 25 two new 48-room schools in First avenue at 101st street and 104th street will be opened. On Oct. 25 the 48-room school at 111th street and Lenox avenue will be ready and of Nov. 15 the 48-room building at 101st street and Amsterdam avenue will be completed Still another will be completed in December. Still another will be completed in December, so that by the new year it is expected that ther will be accommodations for about 23,000 new pupils. In the two boroughs of this county there will be a total of 175 buildings ready for the velocity of the county of the county there will be a total of 175 buildings ready for the schoolars and cleaning of the old buildings has been done with unusual promptness and Supf. Jasper says every building is ready for the schoolars to come right in ng is ready for the scholars to come right

ing is ready for the scholars to come right in and sit down.

The total number of pupils expected to apply for enrollment in Manhattan and The Bronx is about 255,000 and there will be 6.100 teachers to care for them. At the School Board's next meeting 210 new teachers will be nominated and it is expected that they will be provided at once. As the salary muddle has been straightened the teachers may rest assured that they will get their pay promptly this year. In the whole city the estimated number of pupils for this year is set down at 445,000 as against 425,882, who were registered last year.

Miles O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, declared with some degree of pride last night that this season opened under more favorable conditions than any for several

last light that this season opens, favorable conditions than any for several years.

"I don't think," he said, "that we'll have any pupils unaccommodated. The great trouble has always been to get the children evenly distributed. To-morrow morning we will have our attendance officers at each of the schools and as soon as a school is filled the scholars who apply for admission will be taken by the officers to the nearest schools where there may be a chance to get them in. If there are any considerable number left over, to avoid part-time classes I hope to fix them up by having two separate schools with separate sets of teachers in the congested quarters. By commencing a half hour earlier and holding straight through until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and then starting immediately with another bunch of scholars and teachers and holding until 1:30 or 5 o'clock I think we can get along very well. This plan will probably be adopted in case it is necessary."

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE CONVENTION Closing Meeting on Nyack Heights-Contributions for Missionary Work.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 9 .- The fourth annual onvention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance on Nyack Heights came to a close this evening, and the treasury of the organization was enriched by the addition of \$3,000, which is the sum total of the collections taken to date. The attendance to-day was not near as large as in former years on the last Sunday of the convention. In opening the preaching service this morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Simpson intimated that not a very large collection was expected to-day, and that as Nyack was near New York, the collection taken here to-day would constitute a part of the collection expected to be taken at the big closing convention in New York city in October. Dr. Simpson did not preach the sermon, but W. Blackstone, one of his co-workers, preached for him and made an earnest plea for money for the missionary work.

Cards were passed among the audience and the first contribution announced was one of \$100. The choir sang a verse, and then came a pledge for \$2,500. followed by a number for \$1,000 and several for \$500. Then there was a pledge for \$250 and another for \$200, followed by many for smaller sums. One of the men connected with the missionary institute arose and pledged \$1,000 from the students of the institute and the choir sang two verses of a hymn.

advantage of the latter. Considering the love of so many college professors for sentimental political economy and sociology and anti-imperialism, Mr. Darrow's words are cruel to his friends.

The New Jersey Democratic Executive Committee has a strange source of happiness. It rejoices because Col. Bryan is to be in New Jersey four days before election. According to the Colonel's own confession, the States in the foreign missionary work this year, with this afternoon's collection to be heard from "

from

In the afternoon many missionary students made brief addresses, and a young woman who had returned from the mission field spoke and said she would like to return to Africa and needed \$200 for her expenses. This amount was quickly raised with a few dollars additional for extra car fare and lunch. "This," said Dr Simpson, "raises the total amount of our offerings to-day to \$3,259, and we still have the basket collection to hear from."

When the basket collection was counted it was found to have raised the entire sum to about \$3,800.

A NEW CENTURY REVIVAL. Extensive Plans in England and This Country For a Concerted Movement.

From the Church Economia All of the Free Churches of England are joined in an effort to open the new century with a great evangelical revival. Eight days are to be given to the task, apart from the months of preparation which have already begun. In this task of preparation the Christian Endeavor and other lay help is brought into use. The meetings will begin on Saturday night, January being the month selected, cover the two following Sun days and terminate on Monday evening. The London meetings are to be held in advance of those in the provinces; this for local effect. There are to be six London centres-principal centres, each of which will have many subordinate centres.

In other cities of England the number of principal centres, each with subordinate ones, will number from one to six, according to size, and work is already be gun to see that no city, however small, is omitted from the plan. The date will be about a formight after the close of the London meetings. Evangelists from one to ten in number will be sent to each city, according to size, and pastors will help out.

There will be special services for milkmen, for ca drivers, for fallen women, newspaper boys, &c. Some of these will be held at early hours in the morning one of them at 3 A. M. They will be held at any hour those for whom they are held can best attend. The aim is, first to reach people of all grades and t provide meetings anywhere and at any time; second to converge these meetings upon central mass meet

make this a year of prayer and preparation for the incoming new century. A call to this end is addressed to the people of the United States and is signed by many representative men, including such names as those of the Rev. Drs. J. H. Barrows, Josiah Strong, Washington Gladden, Theodore L. Cuyler, C. I. See field and Bishops Gilbert of Minnesota, Leonard of Dhio, Doane of Albany, Andrews of New York, &c The appeal is to Christians to make the year one of prayer, work and preparation and education by Bible study and study of missionary and other progressive Christian work in order that a great revival of re ligion may be prepared for in the opening year of the

Yvette Guilbert Can Sing No More. From the London Dafly Chronicle

Mme. Vvette Guilbert, the well-known singer at Parisian cafes chantants, has virtually retired from her profession by medical order. The severe operation which she underwent some months ago was thoroughly successful, but it has left behind it a state of languor and prostration which will need permanent care. She hopes to appear now and then; but

SINGAN, CHINA'S OLD CAPITAL. Its Natural Advantages Have Made It Important for 3.000 Years. From the Saturday Review.

Singan is practically the Chinese terminus of the great trans-Asiatic highway along which the Polos travelled, and along which the silks of the Seres were first carried to Roum. Singan stands, in fact, just within the eastern boundary of a region that seems to realize, on an extended scale, the conception of an inclosed valley which finds expression in so many ancient legends. Bounded on the north by the Moncipitously on the south by a barrier of mountains whose summits rise from 5,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea level. An approximation of these natural barriers narrows the outlet into Central Asia to the dimensions of a gorge which the Chinese have blocked by a fortress called Klayükwan; while the eastern entrance is closed, or nearly closed, by a mountain range to to raised. descending from the north which tends to join the southern barrier but stops short before the meeting is effected, leaving an interval of about fifteen miles through which the Yellow River issues into the plain. As though determined, however, to complete her work, Nature has closed even this gap by a remarkable bank of loess clay, against which, in former times, the river would seem to have been stored up, but now it breaks through it by a narrow passage

that constitutes the Tungkwan or Eastern gate The fortress which guards this exit constiutes the key of the east, as the Kiayukwan constitutes the key of the west for the posses sors of Shensi and Kansun. Here may be said practically to commence the great Nanloo or South road, whose prolongation beyond the Klayu Gate constitutes the old highway across central Asia, and along it without doubt the ancestral Chinese immigrants made their way. Here, apparently, in this Wei basin they resolved to settle, and hence they extended their power east and south over the Great Plain.

We may begin tow to realize the political and commercial importance of a city which dominated this great highway, and thus "mediatized the entire traffic between north China and the countries beyond " When, nearly 2,700 years ago, the Emperor Ping established his capital in Honan, Singan, or Changan as it was capital in Honan, Singan, or Changan as it was then called, became the capital of the priners of Tsin, who were desfined 500 years later to mount the imperial throne. It was here that the first Tsin Emperor Che Hwangte, issued (313 B.C.) the famous order for the burning of the books which has caused his name to be exected by the literati; and though it was destroyed so utterly during the civil wars which ensued that "fires blazed for three months among the palaces and public buildings," it was promptly rebuilt and made the capital of the succeeding dynasty. Here, from 202 B.C. to 24 A.D., reigned the emperors of the first Han, here, also, for a few short years resided the Emperor of the Sui; while of the two capitals of the great dynasty of Tang (618-909) Singan was the first and greatest.

The Sung, who reigned from A.D. 960 to 1126, made Singan their first capital. It has been besieged, destroyed and rebuilt. Dynasty has succeeded dynasty, ralaces have succeeded palaces, city has succeeded city; but for nearly \$,000 years it has been a princely, an imperial or a provincial capital. Theodosius sent envoys here, bearing presents of emeraids and rubies to the Chinese monarch of the day; Marco Polo visited it and noted its greatness and wealth, and though time and political change-have lowered its earlier rank, it continues to be one of the first cities in China—a focus of ancient legend, a centre of archesological interest, and a point of the first strategio importance. en called, became the capital of the princes

MANY PASTORS STILL AWAY. t Will Be Late in September Before the Va cations Are Fairly Over.

Services in only about fifty of the 350 Protestant churches of Manhattan and The Bronz were advertised yesterday. Eight were of Presbyterian churches, in four of which visiting clergymen preached. Three were of Baptist churches, in two of which the regular pas tors were present. The members of another Baptist church received this notice on Satur

day "No preaching on the Lord's Day till Sept. 16 Friday evenings, 8 o'clock, prayer and testimony meetings in the chapel. The pastor will send a written exposition to be read every Friday evening. Strangers cordially invited. Services in seven Protestant Episcopal two Methodist, four Reformed, three Lutherar and eight miscellaneous churches were advertised yesterday. Many of the Episcopal ministers will get back to the city for the diocesan convention, to be held on Sept. 26 and 27, and will resume their pulpit work on the Sunday next following.

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will prolong his vacation through the rest of September, and the Rev. return about Oct. 1. The Rev. Dr. D. S. Mackay of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, who is now in England, will preach his first sermon of the season early in October. The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of St. James's Church will begin his fall work about the same time. Although the Church of the Divine Paternity will be opened in two weeks from now, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, will not get gack to the pulpit until Sept. 30. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church will get back early in October, and his assistants will conduct services every Sunday this month. The West End Presbyterian Church, which has been redecorated in a scheme of pale green, was opened yesterday. The Rev. Dr. M. D. Babcock of the Brick Church and the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church will resume work on Sept. 30. begin his fall work about the same time. Al-though the Church of the Divine Paternity

Orgy of Color for the Irish Guards. From the London Daily News.

The uniform of the new regiment of Irish Guards has at last been approved. To be uniform with the other regiments of the brigade the tunic of the Irish Guards will be of scarlet, and the facings blue, de noting that the regiment is a "royal" one. The Istab will be the fourth Guards' regiment, and this fact will be indicated by the buttons in front of the tunic, which will be placed in groups of four, with an intervening space. The collar badge will be a shamrock leaf, and the band around the forage cap green Like the other regiments of Guards, the full-dress headpiece of the Irish regiment will be a bearskin, with plume of "Patrick blue" at the side. "Patrick blue" is a light shade, very much resembling that affected by Cambridge University, and is so called as being he color of the ribbon of the premier Irish order St. Patrick.

School Begins.

Rise o'er the land. Oh youngsters. You're up against it, sure; You know the gall Ofgovernment Without the consent of the governed, And we tender you Our earnest sympathy. September is a slob, That's what it is. Or it would never loose the key To lock the fetters on your limbs. And give your brains A chance to boom. What's brains to you

Ten million "Wows!"

When all you want is room and time To let your bodies have full sway? The grown-up folks may feel the need Of books and brains, Your work and world and wisdom Call for different stuff, If it were so That two times two were hopscotch

And two into eight went fishing. Or doeg spelled "I spy. Or Geography were a description of the earth's Or Grammar were the study of the parts How much more gladly would you seek

True wisdom In the schoolhouse walls Or if the young idea were taught to shoot With a shotgun. How stiently you'd "Wow"

When sad September Shoved you into school The grown folks ought to go to school Because they do not like to play, And you, who do, Should be let run Until you, too, have grown beyond The playing age To find the need Of what is taught in school-

Ain't that so?

WOMEN IN ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY. Susan B. Anthony Raises the Money Required

for Their Admission ROCHESTER, Sept. 9 .- When the University of Rochester opens this fall, for the first time in the history of the institution, women will be admitted. Two years ago the trustees of the university voted to admit women on the condition that \$100,000 should be raised. The women got the trustees to lower this sum to \$50,000, and ever since then the women of Roches. ter have been engaged in a heroic attempt to raise the money. They have held fairs lawn fêtes and other functions, from all co which they realized fair sums, but yesterday morning they faced almost certain defeat At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the board having in charge the collection of money was to meet and if all the cash was not raised by that the the doors of the university would be closed to women for a year at least, as \$8,000 still had

D

It was in their dire need that Susan B. Anthony came to their aid. Miss Anthony had all along been making the greatest efforts to help raisthe money, but it takes the near prospect of failure to bring out all the grandeur of his character. Miss Anthony is now over so years of age, and most people would think themselves at her age more suited for the invalid's chair than for taking the field to raise money that her sisters might enjoy privileges from which they are now debarred. But Miss Anthony thought neither of her advanced agenor of any other obstacles, and she started out to raise that \$8,000. Miss Mary Anthony, "Sister Mary," as \$8,000. Miss Mary Anthony, "Sister Mary," as she is known to woman suffragists all over the country, gave \$2,000. From friend to friend Miss Anthony passed, not going in a carriage as many public-spirited women do, but using the means of locomotion which nature gave her. She had many calls to make before she could be satisfied with her labors. To each one she told the story of what the women have done and what a great loss to the cause of woman failure to raise the required sum would mean.

done and what a great loss to the ratise of woman failure to raise the required sum would mean.

Miss Anthony used her most persuasive arguments to bring the dollars from unwilling pockets, the result being that before the hour set for the meeting she had piedges amounting to an even \$5.000. The women gathered to announce to the committee that they had failed, when in walked Miss Anthony, and simply and unostentatiously she laid the required piedges upon the table.

"Thank God," was the exclamation that came from the lips of almost every woman present.

Speaking of what Miss Anthony had done, School Commissioner Helen B. Montgomery said: "I think this is a wonderful example of the personal power of Susan B. Anthony. What she has done is quite marvellous. A whole lot of us women have been trying to do the same thing all summer, and we failed. Then Miss Anthony accomplished it."

The committee from the Board of Trustees of the university is now preparing its report on the pledges, including the formal statement that the women are to be admitted the coming year.

PRISCO'S \$100,000 MUSIC STAND. Said to Be the Handsomest in the World-Office From Claus Spreckels.

BAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The jubiles celebration of the admission of California to the Union has attracted more visitors than ever attended any previous event here. The chief incident of the second day was the dedication this afternoon of a music stand in Golden Gate Park, the gift of Claus Spreckels. Fully 20 .-000 persons witnessed the ceremony of transferring the stand to the Park Trustees and listened to the first concert by the band of 100 pieces. The music stand is erected at the head of the Midwinter Fair Grounds, and all the old central court of the fair is given up to seats.

old central court of the fair is given up to seats.

Mr. Spreckels in a short address presented the stand and Gen. Barnes for the trustees accepted the gift.

This music pavilion is eaid by experts to be the finest in the world. It consists of a main arch and peristyle with a colonnade at each end. The main arch is 75 feet high. The orchestra platform is 46 feet wide and accommodates 100 musicians. The structure rests on a concrete foundation 12 feet high and can be seen for many miles. It is made of California sandstone of a bluish gray tint, which resembles marble. It stotal cost was \$100,000. Other features of the day were rowing and sailing races and a sacred concert in the evening.

ENORMOUS MAILS.

New York Merchants Pitch In for a Tremen

The entire force of employees in the newspaper department of the second division of the general Post Office, numbering 200, were at work all day yesterday sorting the foreign and domestic mails for distribution through the country. The rush, which prevented many employees from enjoying their Sunday, was due to the exceptionally large quantity of foreign mail and domestic mail of the third class which accumulated at the office on Saturday. The Etruria brought 1,400 bags of miscellaneous mail matter and the St. Louis

miscellaneous mail matter and the St. Louis brought 200 more, a part of which was forwarded to Canada and the remainder distributed throughout the United States.

In addition to the unusually large amount of foreign mail the department received at the Post Office Saturday 800 bags of domestic third class matter from merchants and manufacturers in this city for distribution among their customers in New England and points west and south. This domestic mail, which for the last few weeks has been the heaviest for several years, included catalogues and circulars issued by New York firms announcing their fall line of goods. The flooding of the Fost Office with this sort of mail indicates that New York merchants are preparing for a very busy season this fall and is a sure sign of business prosperity. In the last week the mails have been the heaviest for five years. At midnight last night all the accumulated mail had been sent out and the clog was over.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A carrier pigeon let loose from "La Lorraine," 413

miles out at sea, returned safely to its cote at Rennes This is a record. Dom Carlos L. artist and King of Portugal, has

received a silver medal at the Paris Exhibition for a marine sketch in pastel. Prof. Rudolf Virchow, the great physiologist, who

is now 79 years of age, has just celebrated his golden wedding. He has three sons and three daughters. Lord Rowton, who is the literary executor of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, has been visiting the Queen and it is rumored that she has directed him to put off the publication of Beaconsfield's memoirs till after her death.

An esthetic English Vicar at Wembley will not allow the word "died" to be put on the tombstones of the people buried in the cemetery. He insists on phrases like "departed this life" or "passed away or "entered into rest." and says that "died" is a denial of the Christian teaching of immortality. Corneville in Normandy, in spite of Planquette's opera, never had a chime of bells. Subscriptions

have been received from all parts of the world, however. and a peal of twelve bells will be set up in the village church at the end of this month. Each bell will bear the name of a country; one is "L'Américaine" and another "La Canadienne." Feldmarschall Graf von Waldersee has taken pre-

cautions against being burnt up. He is taking with him a portable aspestos state house, packed in sections, that contains seven large rooms when set up. The house has excited an interest in Europe second only to the question whether the Feldmarschall will reach China in time to make use of it in the field.

One Paris "grand dame" is bound that France shall not be depopulated. The Vicomtesse de Rochemaille is 22 years of age, has been married five years and is the mother of eleven boys, of whom the eldest are not quite 4 years of age. She presented her husband with four pairs of twins in succession and has just topped off with triplets. The children are an sound and healthy.

Pifty years ago, on Aug. 28, 1850, the first sub marine cable message was sent from Cape Grisnes in France to Dover. A wire insulated by a guita percha covering was run across the Channel from the Admiralty Pier at Dover to prove that messages could be sent, and the following year the first strong cable was laid. Mr. Charles Wollaston, one of the party that laid the first wire is still alive and say that the first message sent under the sea was to his wife and said "All right at Grisnez, home about ten.

Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the diocese of Chicheter, having decided that the ritualistic ornament of the Church of the Annunciation at Brighton must be removed, has drawn up a list of the specific objects namely: 14 stations of the cross, 3 confessional boxes, article of furniture used for receiving confession 2 water accorps for holding holy water, 2 tabernacies set up for the reception of the Reserved Sacrament erucifixes, images of the Good Shepherd and the Vir gin Mary, images at the side of the Holy Table, a lighted blue lamp, a curtain with canopy and some vases of flowers.

atior Rail York be, o 000,00 Baltin

and

litte

and

eac

road

able

Stat

Wha

ran

com

not

sitio Th

and 8 of the other tion,b Amou be in:

Centr

and to \$2,500. A fe the bi-divide reduce expense double

payme in mos

practic million selling that w